DR. LAMPE OPENS THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTING COMMITTEE. Me Contends that Dr. Brigge's Teachings Conflicted with Both the Scriptures and the Standards, and that the Charges of

Heresy were Proved Before the Presby. tery which Acquitted Him-Dr. Briggs Speaks in His Own Defence-He Discinims the Charges Made Against Him, and Especially the Seventh Charge that He Taught the Doctrine of Probation After Benth-He Quotes from His Write ings in Defence of His Orthodoxy.

WARRINGTON, May 20.-The gift of divine light and guidance in solving the question before the high judicial court of the Presbyterian Church was the earnest plea of every offered at the half hour devotional meeting this morning, which prefaced to-day's session of the General Assembly. While the season of prayer and praise was in progress who glanced curiously at the several promiment persons engaged in the aff-ir of the day. Col. McCook of the Prosecuting Committee

as the first of the leading figures to arrive. He came in by way of the pulpit entrance, and seed upon the table his leather bag containing the documents bearing upon the case at reached his seat just as Moderator Craig opened the Assembly with prayer. While the minutes were being read the Rev. G. W. F. rch, Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee, appeared, carrying his familiar bag, and took his seat. At this time the Rev. D. R. Frazier of Newark was the only occupant of the Briggs table, but before the reading of the minutes was concluded the defendant, enreloped in a dark overcoat, and accompanied by Prof. Francis Brown of Union Seminary, end and prepared for the day's session. The closest attention was given Dr. Baker.

Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, when he rose from his place on the platform to make tion of time in the trial. The arrangement, he said, was entirely agreeable to both sides. The appellants would open and close the case. four and a half hours being allowed them. while seven hours would be allowed the aplowed the New York Presbytery, from whose speaker limited to ten minutes, and following them the members of the General Assembly would be heard in two hours under the tenfinute rule. Then the vote would be taken on each specification. Dr. Baker said the appellants would introduce in their opening case all matters they intended to present but no low matter would be introduced.

The report was adopted ununimously, and the Moderator arose to caution the Commissioners as to the manner of their bearing during the trial. He said neither party should travel out of the record, nor should they, under any circumstances, introduce extraneous matter. No personalities should be indulged in, and he hoped that if any misstatement was made that the party of the other side, in all brotherly love and kindness, would eall atten-

These preliminaries had occupied about half an hour, and it was just 10 o'clock and five minutes when Col. McCook took the stand and the great trial might be fairly said to have to notify the court and appellee of the citations and references which the prosecution expected to use in presenting their case. He ntroduced Dr. Lampe to present the appellant's opening argument.

DR. LAMPE OPENS FOR THE PROSECUTION. Dr. Lampe said that in accordance with the Book of Discipline the appellants assign five grounds in appeal, namely: irregularity in the proceedings of the Fresbytery of New York, receiving improper and declining to receive important testimony; manifestation of prejudice in the conduct of the case and mistake or injurities in the decision. He discussed the first ground from a purely legal standpoint, and laid much stress on the fact that Dr. Briggs objected to going to trial on two of the eight charges against him in the Irresbytery lecause he had never taught the doctrines with the teaching of which he was charged. He continued: Dr. Lampe said that in accordance with the

did not find them in harmony with those authorities, and thus to check their spread and induced in the most efective way.

The presumption that the charges were proved is strengthened by reference to the methor by which the varieties were received. This was by giving due consultation as reached. This was by giving due consultation as reached the secretion of the language made in his imagenta as explanation of the language made in his imagenta as explanation of the language made in his imagenta as of the secretion with his been put upon some of its phrases and might has been put upon some of its phrases and similar his heart of the Church and to the liny Scriptures as the minimal ble rule of faith and practice. This can only his and that they have facen Dr. Brizas at his some word. By their own coult selon, therefore, they have not decided the case upon the law and the evidence.

It is well known that it. Brizes entered a plea of the children in the orthodox, and that he has a face of the children in the companies. The decision is all that he has a considered a pression, and which have alarmed the whole thuring question, and which he shade; the substitute of the provider of the wisward Dr. Brizes can be to created under the orth dox creed to which he subsciptus and to take his word for it is to evade the whole. Same. The explanations and discialments referred to have not been indicated in the worder. The question to be incompleted which he subsciptus, and to take his word for it is to evade the whole. Same. The explanations and discialments referred to have not been indicated in the worder. The question to our pretent evidence. Dr. Brizes has in fact discialmed nothing, but has distinctly reaffined.

Birmed all the views of his lineaguin; address of every kind.

Br. Briege's teachings condict with both Scripture and the standards; they touch matters which are tably excended to the standards; they touch matters which are table and the standards; they touch matters which are table to resolve the authority of Holy ecripture and had solely on the authority of Holy ecripture and had solely on the authority of Holy ecripture and the fourth of the sevent of the reformation as say no knowledge of near without or above the Hills, a say no knowledge of the Presbying of the reformation position; and for the Presbying of the reformation mean denominational suicide. Whether or no, br. Briggs would regard this as in any sure of the samite could not be desermined with certainty a familia could not be desermined with certainty affect of the same and to form an "alliance between Processantism and Romanism and all o her branches of thrustendom" (Sacation from the writings of the Birgs. The positions aken in his insureral certainty untile him to the dignity of chief apostic in such an excent.

Taking up the charge that Dr. Briggs had taught that errors existed in the little, Dr. tampe discussed it at length, and summed up his contentions as follows:

his contentions as follows:

It is prepositerous at this late day to advance the claim that insisting on the truthfolness of the fuble is tantamount to setting up a new test of orthodoxy. The Church has never believed anything else. Especially is this true of the Presbyterian Church. It will not be possible to noint to a single Presbyterian divine from the Westminster period down, and especially among american Presbyterians, who has laught the doctrine of the extracty of the How receptures. All sides, parties, and schools in our Church have been agreed in addraining the ingrancy of the Word of God.

At the afternoon asset we had.

as and schools in our Church have been sgreed in adirance the increase of the World of God.

At the afternoon session, which began at 2:30, Dr. Lampe centinues his arraignment of Dr. Briggs. He said that the declarations of Dr. Briggs in rasting should on the Pentateach and of leath created distrust of the entire Hible. Fassing to the charge that Dr. Briggs taught that the processes of redemption extended to the world to come in the cases of many who died in sin. Dr. Lampe hade frequent quotations from the writings of Dr. Briggs, in which he accused Protestants of the fault of not extending the process of redemption to the vast periods of time in the middle state between death and resurrection, in which he called a judgment immediately after death a hurtful, unchristian error, a "full bear which makes death a terror to the best of men," and terms the statements of Dr. Dorner, concerning the possibility of repentence in the next world "excellent thoughts." He continued:

The whole contention of Dr. Briggs in his defence in

the work of making believers pure, me-ally perfect, and holy is accomplished by means or progressive sanctification after death. This decrine is an offence according to the Book or Discipline for the following

three reserves.

1. The doctrine is contrary to the Hibbs and the standards. It is injected into them at the beliest of a naturalistic principle of psychology and thics according to which the instant change of a saint of tied at death to perfect holines by the Divine Spirit is decared to be a margen illinoon.

2. It is separa ed from the domain Catholic doctrine of purgalory by so frais a barrier that it will easily pass into it. passinto it.

3. It will lead to graver departures from the faith.
The diotrine of redempt on after death is advocated at
present principally in the unterest of the doctrine of
second probation. Dr. Briggs entertains the largest
hopes in respect to the possibilities of redemption in

In conclusion Dr. Lamps appealed to the Assembly to reject the verdict of acquittal by the New York Synod, and to set the Church right before the world. DR. BRIGGS'S DEFENCE.

DR. BRIGGS'S DEFENCE.

Defore beginning his defence Prof. Briggs, through Dr. Baker, preferred a request that Prof. Brown might be permitted to read extracts from the record to real-eve Prof. Briggs, "Certainty, certainty, sigld Moderator Craig, and if Prof. Briggs so desires, Prof. Brown may read his whole argument."

Whoreat the defendant joined in the general smile that ran over the Assembly, and then mounted the forum.

Dr. Briggs said that he had been accused of teaching that many of the Old Testament predictions had been reversed by history, and that the great body of the Messinale prediction had not been and could not be fulfilled, which was contrary to the essential doctrine of Holv Scripture and of the standards of the Church that God is true, ompiscient, and unchangeable. This he had reputilated, and would ask the Assembly to hear exactly what he had said, but which the Committee on Prosecution had omitted. He had said this:

Kienen has shown that if we insist upon the fulfilled in details the treathers of the details of the details of the details of the recover.

Prosecution had omitted. He had said this:

Knenen has shown that if we insist upon the fulfilment of the details of the prophecy of the Old Testament, many of the predictions have been reversed by history, and the great Pody of the Messiamo prediction has not only never neen fulfilled, but cannot now be funffiled, for the reason that its own time has passed forever.

All depends on the word "if," which the committee omitted I disclaimed this charge before, and disc aim it now. I aim officialism that I am guilty of teaching, as charged in charge 7, that the processes of redemigation extend to the world to come in the case of many who die in sin.

Couldinging on this subject De Palegra and

Continuing on this subject, Dr. Briggs said:

word. But I do not hold that belief now; I cannot.

The Doctor rend from his book on "Messianic Prophecy" to establish his tenching as to the fulfillment of predictive prophecy, or or in which was alleged in the rejected fourth charge. This book, he said, had received the approval of such an eminent man as Gladstone, and of such an orthodox Christian as Delitsch of Berlin. He asserted that that work intagonized the teaching of Kuonen. From the summing up of the book Dr. Briggs read the following:

We had up the Messianic prophery of the Old Testa-

onized the teaching of Kuonen. From the summing up of the book Dr. Briggs read the following:

We had in the Messianic prophecy of the Old Testament an organic system, consantly advancing on the original lines and expanding into new and more comprehensive phases with the progress of the centuries. Vast and consider that organism is—so complex that the wisest sages of israel could not comprehend it—as vast as the difference between a divine advent and a human advent, as contrasted as a suffering and a reigning Messiah, as an advent or grace and revival, the wisest sages of the century of the control of the divines of the divines

Nork, receiving improver and declining to receive important testimony, manifestation of prejudice in the conduct of the case and mistake or injustice in the declision. He discussed to find the conduct of the case and mistake or injustice in the declision. He discussed to find and isid much at the case and mistake or injustice in the declision. He discussed to find and isid much at the case and mistake or injustice in the declision. He discussed to find and isid much at the case and mistake or injustice in the declinion of the conduction of the co

HE WILL NOT BE A SLAVE,

The Rev. Dr. Sprecher Asserts that There

CLEVELAND, May 29.-The Rev. Dr. Sprecher of the Euclid Avenue I resbyterian Church of this city has been accused of heresy several times, and attempts have been made with indifferent success to bring him to trial. In the different success to bring him to trial. In the course of his sermon on Sunday he said:
"All admit that there are errors in the Bible. The General Assembly insists that these were not in the original manuscripts. I reply that the errors in some insignee are of such a nature as could not have crept in through transmission of the lext, but are in the original structure; that it seems evident that the author of the Bible d not inspire the men who wrote it in such a way as that their writings should be without error in matters of history, nature, science.

should be without error in matters of history, nature, science.

"But the Assembly insists that I must say that they were so inspired. I affirm asstrongly as the Assembly that the Scriptures are inspired so as to be an infallible rule of faith and practice in all matters pertaining to life and salvation, but this. I am told, will not answer. I am required to affirm that the Scriptures are without error in any respect. Now to do this would be to make myself a size, and this your pastor does not propose to do."

Dr. Briggs Wants to Form a New Church. CINCINSTAL May 29.-It is learned from authentic sources that Dr. Brigge has been authentic sources that Dr. Brigge has been corresponding with F. D. Morris of Lane Seminary concerning the best method of forming a new church. Dr. Briggs wants to raise the banner of a new theology.

Prof. Morris has replied attempting to discourage the scheme. He tole Dr. Briggs that very few Prestyterian ministers would desert to a new standard. The movement has not been squelched, however, as it is known that four well-known Pre-bykerians of Cincinnati have gone to Washington with the avowed intention of assisting Dr. Briggs's project.

Five Men with Delightful Handwritings. A new law allows Comptroller Myers to appoint, without civil service examination, a point, without civil service examination, a clerical force to assist him in introducing the block-index system in the Bureau of Arrears of Taxes and Assessment. The Comptroller appointed setteriary five men whose penmanship is a chirographic model. The appointees are Eugene F. M. Taughlin of 1.412 Second arenue. 51,200 a year; and Fdward J. Montague of 4:24 West Twenty-seventh street, Stephen J. Meagher of 3:44 has Seventy-ninth street. William C. Blaney of 1,224 Third avenue, and Bernard Downing of 55 Scammell street, \$1,160 cach.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AS HE WAS.

AF EL-CONFEDERATE'S PORTRAIT OF

THE CONFEDERATE'S PORTRAIT OF

T he liked he was especially gracious and considerate. But in all cases when he had given his confidence and friendsoin, he could stand firm as Gioraltar. No tale or suggestion of malice, no popular clamor, could make him go back on a friend or a trusted officer, no matter how unfortunate in war. For a brief space Gen. Lee, after his West Virginia campaign of 1801, was under a cloud. This made no difference whatever to Mr. Davis. He embraced his first opportunity to place Lee in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. Time seon vindicated this selection, and if other lavorites have not had the same attestation it is yet impossible not to respect the spirit which preferred justice to the arts of popularity.

I have said that Mr. Davis had no amusements. Perhaps I ought to qualify this by saying that he was always fond of the saddle, and a capital horseman. After his long illness in the autumn of 1801, he took frequent regular rides around Richmond. The country was then only thinly settled. There were large stretches of forest and undergrowth. Accompanied by only a single campanion, somet mes one of his aids, and sometimes by his sisterin-law, Miss Howell, he would ride lifteen to twenty miles of an evening quite rapidly, coming in to a late dinner. There were many who thought he took too much risk in these excursions, but he kept up the hald and thus preserved his health. He was never over strong.

sloss, but is kept up the habit and thus preserved his health. Ho was never over strong, but he walked with a firm West Foint step, rode easily and naturally, and had that independent of the control of

turn, his success is equal to that of Benjamin with all his wonderful gifts in a more sympathetic field.

It is strange that, while the feelings of the old hostility are well nigh extinguished, the Federal Statute Book should yet contain unrepealed nation proscription and disfranchisement. There has been no general and complete removal of all political disabilities. Whether this denial affects any living person. I cannot say: but it is certain that near a hundred thousand men of the South are still debarred by statute from holding any commission in the Federal army, and, in event of a foreign war, could only light as privates for the American flag.

GOV. MORRIS HIS BONDSMAN.

Trial for Theft. New Haven, May 29,-Gov. Morris occupied seat on the beach in the City Court this morning beside Judge Pickett when the case of James S. Dwight of Poughkeepsic, the Yale senior charged with theft, was called. Attorney Usher, who appeared for Dwight, filed a demurrer, which was overruled, and Dwight was bound overto the Superior Court. October term, under bonds of \$500. When the bond was fixed the presence of Gov. Morris in court was apparent. He left his seat beside Judge Pickett and qualified as bondsman for young Dwight. When asked his reason for making Dwight. When asked his reason for making himself so considenous. Gov. Morris replied that he was a classmate of Frof. Dwight, the father of the accused, and that motives efficientship alone toward him and President Dwight, who is a relative of the young man, led him to furnish the bond.

Friends of young Dwight allege that he is a kleatomaniae, and that is the plea which he would introduce if the case should come to trial, which is doubtful. Fefore next October Dwight will be far away from New Hayen courts of justice. It is understood that he will be allowed to take his examinations, and to receive his diploma should he pass them.

ALLISON WON'T GO ABROAD.

He Says that Every Republican in Congress

Is Needed at Home. Senator Allison was at the Brevoort House last night on his way to Washington. The Senator said that under no circumstances could he continue to act as a member of the International Monetary Conference, which is to meet in Brussels next November. The Senator said that he and every liepublican was needed in the Senate and the House for the needed in the Senate and the House for the extra session, which he expects that President Cleveland will call in September. The Senator believes that the regular session will follow immediately after the extra session, and that possibly by that time the Monetary Conference will have reached some results. Senator Allison also believes that unless some satisfactory substitute is submitted the Sherman Sliver law will not be repealed. Much, however, he thinks, depends on the result of the International Monetary Conference.



the popularity among

little ones of Scott's Emulsion,

a preparation of cod-liver oil almost as palatable as milk. Many mothers have grateful knowledge of its benefits to weak, sickly children.

## A Big Sale.

Biggest ever known in New York in the Carpet trade. We are closing out our entire stock of CARPETS AND RUGS at a discount of 25 to 75 per cent. We must vacate our building by June 15.

Stock of \$1.25 RODY BRUSSELS AT 85c. is still unbroken.
JAPANESE INLAID MATTINGS AT
88,90 per roll of 40 jards. Former price
815.

LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS, STRAW MATTINGS, ORIENTAL and SMYRNA RUGS, &c., at just as great reductions.

cutt of 42 West Thirty-seventh street should be the permanent head of the pavilion and that the staff of doctors should be appointed from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The gift was accepted by the hospital and after preparations had been made to build, it was discovered that the building would cost more than the \$200,000 put aside for that purpose, and Mrs. Anderson agreed to give any amount required to creet and fit out the pavilion and keep the \$150,000 endowment fund intact. In addition she offered to give \$5,000 yearly toward the maintenance of the ravilion.

At a recent meeting of the hospital trustees it was announced that Mrs. Anderson's gift could not be accepted, although preparations for building are aiready well under way. It was rumored that the condition in regard to Dr. Kinnisut was objectionable to the doctors of the hospital staff, and that their influence had led the trustees to refuse the offer of Mrs. Anderson. This was denied yesterday by a physician on the hospital staff, who esid to a Sive reporter.

"The gift was refused because the hospital is not in a position to undertake the maintenance of the pavilion, which would probably cost \$30,000 a year. Mrs. Anderson's gift made no provision for feeding the patients or heating and keeping up the patilion. For that reason the offer was refused. The Syma operating theatrs is a hurden to the hospital in a financial way, and it would be impossible for the hospital to undertake the responsibility of supporting another building of the kind. Dr. Kinnicutt's connection with the gift was not the cause of the trustees' refused to prevented some hospital sto undertake the responsibility of supporting another building of the kind. Dr. Kinnicutt's connection with the gift was not the cause of the trustees' refused to her gift is one that would have prevented some hospital so much from the control of the hospital authorities."

THEY SET THE NEIGHBORS TALKING. The Police Heard the Gossip and Arrested

Persons living in the vicinity of East Sevencenth street and Avenue A have been much interested by the peculiar actions of a man and woman who recently secured rooms at 535 East Seventeenth street. The couple attracted so much attention that reports of their doings reached Capt. Gallagher of the East Twenty-second street police station house, who detailed Detectives Timoney and Farrell to investigate. On Friday the detectives rented a room in the same house with the suspected pair.

At noon on Sunday they saw the man sneak out of the house in such a fashion that they decided to arrest him as a suspicious person. The woman, who had gone out before the man returned an hour after his arrest, carrying a bulky package. She was also placed under arrest. When the bundle was opened a quantity of lace, laddes fine un lerwear, gentlemen's wearing arparel, and a number of toilet articles tumbled over the floor. The stuff was all of the line-t quality.

At the police station the woman was recognized as a notorious shopliffer known to the police as Emma Lewis, alias sheeny Annie, She called herself. Emma Goldman yesterday. Her picture is No. 82 in the floques Gullery, Her companion gave his name as Thomas Corroran, 21 years old. He said he was a pedder. Justice McMalion remanded the prisoners to await the finding of the owners of the stoles property. to investigate. On Friday the detectives

BALVATIONISTS NOT WANTED.

Not Allowed to Erect a Tent on Municipal Land in Jersey City.

A successful protest was made yesterday to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City against the erection of a Falvation Army tent at Fairmount and Bergen avenues. The protestants are people living in the neighborhood, who say that they have been continually annoyed by the Army during all the Chapel on Jewett avenue. The chapel was built by John Elsey, a wealthy Washington Market fish dealer for the use of the Faith Cure people, but Mr. Fisey, after several exper-iments, was unable to get a pastor to suit him, and he turned the chapel over to the Sai-vation Army for a barracks. That was more vation Army for a barracks. That was more than a year ago.

Recently Mr. Elsey became dissatisfied with the Salvationists, and they were o liged to vacate the building. They left it Saturday night. In order to be in the neighborhood the Army asked and obtained permission from the Street and Water Board to erect a large tent on some vacant property at Bergen and Fairmount avenues, which the city recently jurchased as a site for a high school. When the neighbors heard of it they made a vigorous and effective protest. The Board consequently rescinded the permit, and the Army will have to seek other quarters.

Bookkeeper Carmiencke Held for Forgery, John H. Carmiencke of 412 West Twentythird street, the bookkeeper who was remanded in the Tombs Police Court on Sunday, was arraigned there yesterday morning on a charge of forgery. Oscar Schoenfield, an advertising agent at 1,227 Broadway, was the complainant.

Carmiencke had been in his employ for about Carmienske had been in his employ for about six months, and until Saturday he had trusted the bookkeeper implicity. On that day Carmienske got off to go to the races, and, in looking up a customer's account. Mr. Schenfield discovered several inaccuracies in the books. An expert was called in, and a shortage of about \$400 was disclosed.

Carmienske was arrested on Sunday morning as he was leaving his house. Yesterday he pleaded not guilty and was locked up in default of \$2,500 ball for an examination on Thursday.

Why! Pearline-the only

eyer imitated.

Washing Compound

DR. CHASE HAS AN INNINGS.

SHE MAKES OATH TO HER STORY ABOUT DR. CRUIKSHANK.

Her Defence to the Charge of Manslaughter
In that She Was a Qualified Physician
and Used Her Best Judgment as to the
Means to Save Maggir Manzone's Life,

There was delay in the General Sessions yesterday on resuming the trial of Sara B. Chase for causing the death by malpractice of Margaret Manzone of Brooklyn, because Deputy Coroner O'Hare was not in attendance Mr. Davis had sent a corps of subporna servers to Dr. O'Hare, but had been unable to get him. He had had the same trouble on other days of the trial, and Judge Martine said that if Dr. O'Hare was not present before recess, means would be taken to insure his attendance. Dr. O'Hare, however, came in about two hours late. Dr. Cornelius Godfrey Coakley testified that he was present at the autopsy upon the body of Miss Manzone, and that her death resulted from blood poisoning. Three healed internal ulcers were found, but they had nothing to do with the cause of death, as they had probably healed before blood poisoning set in. The prosecution maintain that these ulcers were

the results of three operations performed by

Midwife Fredericka Dimire.
Police Captain James K. Price testified that on Feb. C he received a letter addressed "To the Coroner, 3 Mulberry street." The letter had been forwarded to him. It was signed by Dr. Chase and requested the Coroner to call at her flat, Capt. Price sent Detective Patrick Curry to investigate. Dete tive Curry reported that Miss Manzone was suffering from a criminal operation and that he had arrested Dr. Chase. Capt. Price questioned Dr. Chase, and

LINOLEUMS, ORICHOTHS, STRAW

MATTINGS, ORICHOTHAL and SWYRNA

RUGS, &c., at just as great reductions.

J. & J. DOBSON,

40.48 WEST 14TH ST.

MRS. ANDERSON'S \$250,000 REJECTED.

A Question of Finance, Roosevelt Physicians

Bay—Dr. Kinaleutt Not Objectionable.

The trustees of Roosevelt Physicians

Say—Dr. Kinaleutt Not Objectionable.

The trustees of Roosevelt Hospital at a recent meeting decided to accept the gift of commendation of the survey of

THE JOHNSONS SHOULD MAKE UP. At Any Rate the Court will Not Give Mrs. Johnson a Separation.

Florence A. Johnson's action for a separation from Wilmot Johnson, Jr., of the Union and other clubs, has been dismissed by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court. The Jehnsons were married in October, 1881, and the wife removed herself in June, 1892, from the household, of which her husband's father, Francis I. Johnson, was a member. She disliked her husband's father

The Johnsons have two children, whose custody the mother sought in the suit. The father has gone regularly to visit the children since the separation. They live with the mother at Short Hills. Father and mother avoid each

Short iiills. Father and mother avoid each other on these visits.

The Court, taking the view of Franklin Bartlett, counsel for the defendant, that the case was one of merely inharmonious relations which do not warrant a decree, says:

"The real cause of the plaintiff's going to New Jersey on the list of June, followed as it was by the letter of the defendant to her of the lith of June, upon which the charge of abandonment is principally based, was the dislike which the plaintiff had for defendant's father and the unwillingness of the husband to remove his father from their home. It is hardly conceivable that persons who could easily have found a solution for the cause of disagreement should, without making an effort, have rushed into court for the purpose of obtaining a decree of separation, the effect and tendency of which would be forever after to destroy all possibility of resuming marriage relations.

"The defendant, upon the evidence present-

destroy all possibility of resuming marriage relations.

"The defendant, upon the evidence presented, showing a moral, it not a legal, obligation to provide for his father out of moneys received from his mother, which were charged with a trust in favor of such father, would, in disregarding such obligation, have shown himself to have been most unfillal. On the other hand, this obligation could have been fully discharged without compelling the plaintiff to take up a residence in the same abode. The insistence by the son could only result in making both the lather and wife unhappy and lead to one or the other voluntarily leaving the abode and making a home cisewhere.

"The defendant's first duty is to his wife

leaving the abode and making a home elsewhere.

The defendant's first duty is to his wife and children, and before the matter had progressed so far he should have provided for the comfort of his farher outside of his own household. Should this suggestion be acted upon there seems nothing, so far as the evidence discloses, in the way of the parties to this action resuming their former relations.

But whether they do or not, it is not the province of a court to take advantage of slight and trivial canses to interpose its decree and destroy the solemn relation into which the parties have entered, to the prejudice of themselves and their offspring."

Florence F. M. Jayne has obtained a limited divorce from Benais G. Jayne from Chief Judge Sedgwick of the Superior Court.

Economite Differences Settled. PITTERUROH, May 20.-The differences between Trustee John Duss and the Foucht familles of the Economy Society have been finally adjusted. The Feuchts received \$25,000 (a property in Stowe township valued at \$20,000 and \$5,000 (ash) in consideration of the withdrawal of their injunction proceedings.

A Thousand Seet Up in a Burning Balloon, From the St. Louis Republic

Tarborough, N. C. May 20.—Mrs. Steel, an aeronaut, is suffering from the effects of a thilling experience. She had made an ascension, and was 1.000 feet in the air when the balloon caught fire. She tried to cut loose the parachute, but was unable to do so, and as the flames spread the balloon and rarachute her can to descend swittly. Mrs. Steel kept her seat in the parachute, and as she meared the earth she was enveloped in smoke from the fire above her. She struck the ground so violently that she was racked unconscious. She was taken to a hotel, and in two hours was declared to be out of danger.

Feiting Trees with Gun Cotton. From the F . Louis Republic,

A chain of compressed cakes of gun cotten tied around the trunk of the largest-sized trees and exploded will by the action of their violence, cut the free down instantly and as smoothly as though done by an axe in the hams of an expert woodsman. Timber cutters working am ag the forest giants of Montana, idaho, and Washington declare it to be the chearest and most economical mode of felling trees that has anyet been devised. Only experienced persons with suitable electrical apparatus for exploding the dangerous material used in this operation should attempt such short cuts in time and labor saving.

## Allcock's Porous Plaster,

Every good thing has its host of imitations; every genuine article its counterfeits. The imitators always choose the most valuable and popular article to counterfeit, so that when they claim their sham to be equal, or as good, or the same as "So-and-So's," the public may depend upon it that "So-and-So's" article is the best of the kind.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is the standard of excellence the world over, and imitators, in their cry that theirs is "as good as Allcock's," are only emphasizing this fact and admitting "ALLCOCK'S" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. The difference between the genuine and these imitations, which copy only general appearance, is as wide as that between gold and copper.

The only safe way for purchasers is to always insist upon having

## Allcock's Porous Plaster.

MRS. CATHARINE BULLIVAN BURIED.

St. Patrick's Church Crowded at the Funeral

of Assemblyman Sulltvan's Mother. A crowd that filled St. Patrick's Church, in Mott street, gathered at noon yesterday at the funeral services over the body of Mrs. Catharine Sullivan, mother of Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan. Marion street in the vicinity of the Sullivan house was filled with carriages long before the time for the procession to start for the church. There were forty large floral pieces, two of the handsomest peing from the Comanche Club and the John J. O'Brien Association, and four carriages were filled with the

flowers. At the church a delegation of 250 from the Third District Tammany Hall organization was present, the members wearing badges inwas present, the members wearing badges inserthed, "We Mourn Our Loss. Tammany Hall. Third District. In Memoriam." The services, which were brief, were conducted by Father W. C. Murphy, who celebrated the solemn requiem mass. Then the procession set out for Calvary Cemetery. There were 183 carriages in the line, and when the Brooklyn Bridge was reached the street car lines were blocked for half an hour, and a large crowd gathered on the bridge to watch the passage of one of the longest funeral processions that ever was known on the east side.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Timothy D. Sullivan. Mies Florence Sullivan. Thomas Sullivan. Patrick Sullivan, Jeremiah Sullivan, T. P. Sullivan. Miss Florence Sullivan. Mrs. Summers, Lawrence Mulligan, John F. Dennis, and many other frelatives of the dead woman: ex-Mayor Grant. John J. Gilroy, Bernard Rourke, Assemblymen Duffy, Kelly, Stein, Kerrigan, and Cahill; Richard Croker, Willis Holly. Fire Chief McGill, Alderman Smith, Police Captains Donohue, Devery, and Creeden: Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Police Justice Bernard Martin, ex-Aldermen O'Neill and Benjamin, and Congressman Timothy J. Camphell. Mrs. Sullivan died on Friday night at her home, 35 Marion street, of parnlysis, after a short illness, at the age of 54 years. She leaves six children. Timothy D. Patrick, Jeremiah, Lawrence, and Margaret Sullivan, and Mrs. Michael Summers, The following telegram was received from Senator Murphyby Assemblyman Sullivan: "Accept my six-cere sympathy in your sad bereavement." scribed, "We Mourn Our Loss, Tammany

A HOG BIT FARMER SMITHSON.

This Hog Had Been Bitten by Another Hog Dr. Paul Gibler, the head of the Pasteur Institute, has an interesting patient in John P. Smithson, a farmer of the village of Washington, Md., who was bitten by a hog which had been bitten by another hog, which in turn had been badlyl accrated by a mad shepherd dog. All of the animals were owned by Mr. Smithson. The case is interesting as showing the possible extent of the transfer of the virua. Dr. Gibler thinks Mr. Smithson is in no danger. Mr. Smithson was bitten about a week ago. Six weeks before that the hog had been hitten by another hog, which ten days previously had been bitten by a shepherd dog. The dog had been in the habit of climbing into the hog pen. Mr. Smithson's attention was attracted by shrill screeches coming from the hog pen, and he saw the dog dash out of the door foaming at the mouth. Smithson shot and killed him. He found that the hog had been bitten in the head and body. A week ago, when Mr. Smithson went to examine the hogs, he found one of them gasping for breath. Thinking the animal was choking, he put his right hand down its mouth, and the hog bit him. The two hogs were then killed.

Walter Battyton, I wears old, son of W. Z. son. The case is interesting as showing the down its mouth, and the hog bit him. The two hogs were then killed.
Walter Beitzton, 7 years old, son of W. Z. Beitzton, an engineer on the Mississippi Valley Kallroad, was bitten a week ago by a mad dog at his home. He was brought here yesterday morning and is being treated by Dr. Gibier. He will recover.

FINED FOR YELLING IN HIS SLEEP.

Josiah Gregg of Newburgh Disturbs the Proceedings in Jefferson Market Court. Having been out all night seeing the town Josiah Gregg, a mild-looking man who halls from Newburgh, dropped into Jefferson Market Court about 7 o'clock yesterday morning while the scrub women were cleaning up, and fell asleep on a rear bench. When court orened he was still quietly sleeping. Shortly after, however, a change came o'er the spirit of his dreams. He leaned to his feet with a loud rell, and looked wildly about him. He was promptly arrested and taken to the par of justice, where he was charged with disorderly conduct.

"Your Hopes I had a had dead with the conduct.

conduct. Where he was charged with disorderly conduct.

"Your Honor. I had a bad dream." Josiah explained. "I thought somebody was charing me with a gun. I didn't mean to yell, but when I got awake the yell was out, and it was too late to stop it."

"You are fined \$3," said the Justice, sternly. "I could have got a mighty good hotel riom to sleep in for less than that," remarked Josiah, as he ruefully paid his fine.

Mr. Turk Will Now Collect \$15,000 tf He

Joseph Turk, who was hit in the head with

a stone while riding in a horse car on March 23, 1801, to Forty-second street, obtained a judgment of \$15,492 against Samuel C. Hildreth for his injuries, in the Superior Court yesterday. The judgment was taken in default as the result of an inquest before Judge Gildersleeve on May 24. The defendant through M. Lichenstein was on hand when the case came up, and agreed that an injuries to taken unless his client turned up before the saring, which he did not.

